

me—I will not embarrass that person; I don't want to get him in trouble with anyone—he said: Keep pushing this. This is something we need.

We know that. But he should not be talking to me, although I am happy to talk to him anytime. He should be talking to whoever is holding this up.

WOMEN IN THE SENATE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we were finally able to get the military construction appropriations bill completed. We will vote on it in the morning, but basically it is completed. That is our first appropriations bill. We will vote on that tomorrow. We will have 12 to go. I hope we can make good progress in the next couple of weeks and get more of those done. But before we leave the military construction appropriations bill, I want to make a few comments.

I had the good fortune of being able to chair that subcommittee for some time. I was ranking member after that. It was a great experience. It is a wonderful bill, to work on programs that directly affect military personnel. It affects them all over the world.

Construction takes place in Nevada at Nellis Air Force Base, Fallon Naval Air Station, Indian Springs, that used to be a full-fledged air base and now it is a base that deals principally with the drones, unmanned vehicles. It is not only a bill that is for Nevada, it is good for every State in the Union. As I indicated, construction takes place around the world.

The reason I wanted to comment on this is, I know this bill very well. I have to say Senators FEINSTEIN and HUTCHISON have done a remarkably good job.

I talked to Senator FEINSTEIN after she completed debate. I said: DIANNE, I just think you have done such a good job on this, you and Senator HUTCHISON. I don't want to say anything that is wrong, that will be untoward, but I think it speaks volumes that two women are handling the legislation dealing with the military personnel of our country.

She said to me that she recognized that.

And I said: Would you be offended in any way if I talk about that a little bit, the fact that here we have this multibillion-dollar bill that has been handled as well as any bill could be handled, and I think the American public should understand the great contribution made by these two female Senators.

I have seen the Senate change since I came here. Twenty percent of the Democratic caucus now are women. The Senate is a better place because of women serving here. Things have been accomplished that would not have been accomplished but for them.

I go back to something that really struck home with me. I was touring a ranch in northern Nevada. The ranch was run by the Glaser brothers. I know them well. One of them I served with in

the State legislature for many years. He had retired at the time. He is now deceased.

We were out looking at this bird sanctuary he had created on his own with no Federal help, no State help, in the middle of this vast, beautiful ranch of his. We were talking about how much farm equipment costs.

Farm equipment is very expensive. But he said something to me I have never forgotten. He said: You know, Harry, any time that I can hire women to run these big pieces of heavy equipment, I do so.

I said: Norm, why is that?

He said: Because they take better care of it. I have found over the years that they are more gentle with the equipment. They don't do things to hurt the equipment. Any chance I get that I can hire women to run these big pieces of equipment, I do, because they do a better job than the men.

Well, I don't want to concede anything at this time, that these two Senators did a better job than has been done in the past. But I will have to tell you, it wouldn't take much to convince the rest of the Senate that they probably did a better job than has ever been done before.

I say the Senate and the country are better for having these women in the Senate. I hope that as the years go by there will be more women elected to the Senate. There are a lot of women around the country running for the Senate this year. In the years to come, there will certainly be more than 20 percent of the Democratic caucus that are women.

U.S.-CHINA SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the U.S.-China Security Review Commission on Monday released its first annual report, as directed by the Congress in its authorizing statute, P.L. 106-398, October 30, 2000. It is a broad-ranging analysis, with major recommendations for consideration. I will ask unanimous consent that the Executive Summary be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The report is extensive, thorough, and disturbing in many respects. It paints a detailed portrait of a China determined to: acquire a vast array of high technology; broaden and deepen its industrial base; expand its research and development capabilities; and attract substantial amounts of American and other foreign investment. China is on the move. But, it is worthwhile to note that China pays for much of its progress through a highly imbalanced trade relationship with the U.S. Last year the U.S. trade deficit with China exceeded \$80 billion U.S. dollars.

One could simply say that the Chinese are intent on entering the modern era, and on building a strong nation state, financed by aggressively exporting goods to the U.S. But, Mr. President, there are some very troubling aspects of the U.S./Chinese relationship.

The Commission found that U.S. policy toward China has been and is alarmingly fragmented. It lacks consistency and depth. U.S. policy toward China has often been driven solely by commercial interests, specific human rights issues, or by a particular military crisis, rather than by a comprehensive examination of all the issues which impact upon this relationship. Furthermore, over the last 30 years U.S. policy toward China has been dominated by strong Executive branch personalities and compulsive secrecy. There seems to be little sustainable consensus on the long-term national interests of the U.S. vis a vis China.

The Report makes numerous recommendations designed to elicit a more comprehensive understanding of China by U.S. policy makers and by the general public. These include rebuilding the Library of Congress' China collection, new language and area studies programs, new efforts at open source collection by the intelligence community, and an upgrading of the Federal Broadcast Information Service. The fact is that we as a nation know far too little about China, and we need a better level of effort in this regard.

There is new information and analysis in the Commission's report regarding Chinese access to U.S. capital markets, and a renewed call for more effective consultations and consensus-building between the President and Congress on Taiwan policy. The report also recommends new tools which should be employed to encourage the Chinese to comply with their commitments—in proliferation practices, prison labor agreements, intellectual property agreements enforcement, and most importantly, with their far-reaching obligations under the WTO.

The report calls for increased scrutiny of corporate activities in China, and a new corporate reporting system to reveal what investment, R&D and technology is being sent to China. Transparency, disclosure and corporate accountability should be required of U.S. firms' operations in China, and are certainly of much interest to American shareholders and investors.

I am pleased that the Report is a strong bipartisan effort, a broad consensus of nearly all the Commissioners, who approved it by a vote of 11-1. It is both an educational report and an action document. Each chapter highlights findings and makes recommendations for action which flow from those findings. The executive summary gives the key 21 recommendations, but additional valuable proposals are found at the end of each chapter.

Some of the Report's key findings about the U.S.-China relationship include:

The U.S.-China bilateral relationship is poorly coordinated and lacks a sustainable consensus among elected officials in Congress and the Executive branch;